NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, OCTOBER

EUROPE. Blinous Central Railroad, 78. Loxpox, Sept. 27.—Blinois Central shares, 774. Brie shares

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 28th ult.

PISMARK SERIOUSLY ILL.

Passage of the Loan Bill in the Prussian Lower Chamber.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO ON A VISIT TO

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA

ANERICAN SHIPS OF WAR AT CANDIA.

The United States, England, and France Mediating in the Hispano-Chilian War.

A NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL FOR CUBA.

Pinancial, Commercial, and Shipping Intelligence.

PRUSSIA.

RISMARK'S ILLNESS.

Beslin, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866. Count Bismark's illness is considered grave.

Benlin, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866

duction to 30,000,000 thalers, but urged upon the Chambers that the Government should be kept in a strong financial position. THE DIET PROPOGUED.

BEHILV, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1806.

The Prussian Diet has been prorogued.

ITALY.

DISBANDMENT OF VOLUNTEERS. FLORUNCE Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

The volunteers of Gariabldi at Lecco are to be

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE AT ROME. ROME, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1806.

The Empress Charlotte is here on a visit to the

MILITARY COMMISSION. FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

A military commission has gone to Venetia to take possession for the Italian Government of the war material there.

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH AUSTRIA. EONDON, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866. It is expected that the treaty of peace between Italy and Austria will be signed within a day or two.

ENGLAND.

COURTESIES TO AMERICAN OFFICERS. SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1816.

of the United States war ships to a dinner. TROOPS FOR CANADA.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1806. More troops are to go to Canada. The steamer Hernia has been engaged to take out about one thou-

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 44 per cent.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866

A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company has been held. It was resolved to raise the capital of the company, and it was promised that the tolls for messages should shortly be

OUTD FOR AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866. The Teutonia sailed for New York to-day, with two

The Bremen has also sailed with £142,000 in gold.

TURKEY.

AMERICAN WAR VESSELS AT CANDIA. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

The presence of three United States ships-of-war at the Island of Candia attracts much attention.

SPAIN.

MEDIATION IN THE WAR WITH CHILI AND PERU. Panis, Wednesday, Sep. 26, 1866. It is said that Spain accepts the good offices of England and France as mediators between herself and Chili and Peru.

A NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1868, Gen. Marseano has been appointed Governor-General of Cuba

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED OUT. QUEESSTOWN, Sopt. 25,-The steamship City of Boston, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The steamship Scotia bound from New-York Sept. 19, and the Virginia, from New-York Sept. 15, arrived to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

DISASTERS. LIVERPOOL Sept. 25.—The ship Coburg, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, was abandoned at sea.

The ship Edward, from Boston, bound to New-York, has put
to Flushing badly damaged.

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON MONEY MARKET. LORDON, Teescop. Sept. 25.-Coneols are quiet to-day at

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. on .- Consols are quoted at 804 Ser money.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 27.—Consols 29;

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28.—Consols 29;

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28.—Consols 29;

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—American Securities are seiling 40-day at the following quotations: United States 5-20s. 711, Eric Railroad shares: 472; Illinois Central Railroad, 7ef.

lows: United States 5-20s, 714; Erie Railroad shares, 474;

471; United States 5-20s, 714. LONDON, Sept. 28. - United States 5-20s, 714; Illinois Central

shares 711; Eric shares, 474. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 25.-Cotton is active; sales to lay 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13id. [Norn.-The price of cotton published yesterday morning der date of Sept. 24, viz: 12jd. is evidently erroneous.) LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 26.-Cotton has advanced.; sales to-day 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 27 .- Cotton active and higher ales to day 30 000 bales Middling Uplands, 14id. LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 28.—The Brokers Circular report that the sales of cotton for the week aum up 130,000 bales.

Prices have considerably advanced, and Middling Uplands are quoted at 14id.; the sales so-day avere 25,000 bules, the market closing with a further advance of id. per pound.

Middling Uplands 14jc. The stock is 47,000 bules below the

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 18.—Breadstuffs are active. Mixed Western Corn, 30]. Tallow easier. Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 25.—The Breadstuffs market LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 26.-Breadstuffs market is

irmer. Liveuroot, Thursday, Sept. 27.—The Breadstuffs market LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL Tuesday, Sept. 25 -The Provision market better. Beef has advanced 216.

BY STEAMSHIP.

FRENCH MISSION TO MEXICO. Advices from Paris by the Cuba's mails state that the Marquis de Gallipet goes as Civil Administrator with Gan.

UNITED STATES MEDIATION BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILL

A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government have been informed that the negotiations undertaken by the United States Government to bring about a peace between Chili and Spain were progressing favorably.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND CONGRESS.

war nave purchased from it. Congress is for a lasting Union, founded on equal justice to both races and sections; Mr. Johnson is for leaving the negro to his fate and the North to its diminished share of Federal nower. Congress would take precautions which are admitted to be wise and just before entering again into federal alliance with those who have misused their power.—Mr. Johnson would have no real precautions taken, but would remarry the sundered sections in a burry, leaving the North to repent at leisure. We are not therefore, at all surprised that our cotemporaries who supported the South all through the war are loud in their support of Mr. Johnson now; but the same desire for the welfare of the great people who have surung from the loins of England which decided our sympathy for the Northern cause, and made as rejoice in the Northern victory, determines our best hopes and wishes to the side of Congress, which really represents all the best interests of human progress in the "reconstruction" strife which is raging now.

TREATY WITH MADAGASCAR.

The Gazette contains the text of a treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Antananarivo on the 6th of July, 1566. The Malagasca consent to receive a British resident at the capital. The treaty declares that British subjects in the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall be allowed freely to exercise and teach the Christian religion, and to erect and maintain suitable places of worship. Such places of worship, with their lands and appurtenances, shall, however, be reagonised as the property of the Queen of Madagascar, who shall permit them to be applied forwar to the special purposes for which they shall have been built. They shall, in the profession, exercise, and teaching of their religion, receive the protection of the Queen and her officers, and shall not be prosecuted or interfered with. The Queen of Madagascar, from her triendship for Her Britannic Majesty, promises to grant full religious liberty to all her subjects, and not to persecute or molest any subjects or natives of Madagascar on account of their embracing or exercising the Christian religion. But should any of her subjects professing Christianity be found guilty of any criminal offense, the action of the law of the land shall not be interfered with. The Queen of Madagascar engages that British subjects shall, as far as lies in her power, equally with her own subjects, ecjor within her dominions full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already before the date of the present treaty. British subjects may freely engage in their service, in any capacity whatever, any native of Madagascar, duly anthorized to that effect on the part of the Gueen of Madagascar, duly anthorized to that effect on the part of the Gueen of Madagascar. TREATY WITH MADAGASCAR.

CHINA.

BARBAROUS EXECUTION OF TWO GENERALS. From The Hong Kong Mail, July 28.

BARBAROUS EXECUTION OF TWO GENERALS.

From The Hong Kong Mail, July 22.

The following paragraph, taken almost verbatim from the Shangkai (N. C.) Daily News, describes a recent act which, though perhaps a hard necessity, is worthy of the man who per pertrated it.

It appears that the Viceroy had reason to suspect two of the commanders of the Vangehow forces of carrying on inhercourse with the Nienfel leaders, so be determined to decapitate them as an example, but as an understanding was believed to exist between them and their troops, it was destrable to carry out the sentence elsewhere than in their camps, to avoid disturbance. A measuring was accordingly sent to inform them that the Vicerov was so pleased with the reputed efficiency of their men, and excellent arrangement of their camp, that he was coming down in person to inspect them. Accordingly, on the 5th oit, Li made a rapid journey to Vangehow was received, of course, with all honors, expressed himself delighted, and requested the two generals to return with him to Nankin to receive more at leisure his assurances of esteem. They obeyed, of course, and were probably surprised to find a court improvised as costs. themselves brought before it as prisoners, accused of treachery, and ordered to be decapitated. The sentence carried out his Excellency returned to Nankin the same expedition which had characterized his whole proceedings. Disanfection has not been completely extinguished in the persons of these two officers; though their deaths may perhaps, prove a wholesome warning to others similarly disposed.

MASSACRE OF TWO FRÉNCH BISHOPS AND SEVEN similarly disposed.

MASSACRE OF TWO FRENCH BISHOPS AND SEVEN

PRIESTS.

There has been no lack of news both political and There has been no lack of news both political and social to afford material for gossip-the massacre of two French bishops and seven priests, in Cores, a general persecution of the Christains in that out of the way corner of the world having been inaugurated by order of the father of the vouthful prince who, nominally under China, exercises the functions of king. The unfortunate gentlema were, it is stated, first cruelly tortured and then beheaded. FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION-OUR BAST INDIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
Shanghai dates to July 13 say that the Fourth of July was collected by a grand dinner, in which Admiral Bell participated. All left with the idea that Shanghai is the most thoroughly American port in China. The United States ship Bartford sailed from Shanghai for Nagasaki

was at Neuck-wang, where she landed 100 men and cap-tured a lot of wandering rebels. The presence of the East India Squadron in Chinese waters gives American recidents a feeling of security not recently experienced.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.

THE CITY STILL IN A STATE OF SIEGE-RUMORED CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY-THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION-THE EXILS PULSZKY-REDUCTION OF THE ARMY-RESIGNATION OF THE WAR MINISTER -BAD PEELING TOWARD PRUSSIA.

I begin my letter with words which occupy every one's thoughts here: "The state of siege still continues in Vienne." That it should be so, that a state of siege should much indignation. There was no necessity for it at first, and it is quite impossible to find a pretext for its continu ance now. The sole reason to be thought of is, in order to prevent the press from speaking out as boldly as it would otherwise do, and proclaim the discontent which reigns here. It is true there is nothing oppressive in the exceptional state; so little so indeed that no one would perceive the change. But that it should exist in Vienna, where there has been such an exemplary readiness to bear

where there has been such an exemplary readiness to bear every burden, to nurse the wounded, to form volunteer corps, to give even the widow's mite for the service of the country, is what makes so many ang; and causes unceasing heart-burning. The government can hardly be in ignorance of the state of public feeding; if they are aware of it, then their indifference is truly suicidal.

For the last week each day brought its news rumor about changes in the Ministry. Count Mensdorff was to go and be replaced by Herr von Hubner. This report gained strength, and even those in high and confidential piaces believed it. Suddenly—though for why no one knows—Herr v. Hubner became impossible. And so things remain as they were. There is no doubt Count Mensdorff is desirous of resigning, and it is well if he do so, as a more active man, one better acquainted than he is with the business of the Foreign Office, is wanted for the post. Moreover he is a great sufferer from ill health, and his bodily aiting renders him sometimes almost unfit for his duties. Those who are best qualified to form a correct opinion say that when peace is concluded with Italy the expected change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will take place. The position of Austria is so entirely altered that new men are wanted—the question is, can they be found 1—for carrying on the Government under the utterfy changed relations of the empire.

found 1—for carrying on the Government under the afterly changed relations of the empire.

The Minister of Finance, Count Lariseh, will hardly re-turn to his post. Count Beieredi will, in all probability, remain, if he sees that his views can be carried out. On the Hungarian question he makes no unnecessary difficul-ties, and I hear from those who confer with him on the matter that they have every reason to be satisfied with the

As regards the Hungarian question, a decision will not soon be come to. To-day the Emperor returns from lachl, and the two propositions laid before him by the Tavernicus, Baron Sennyey, will be considered, and it o one of them the Imperial sanction given. The responsible Ministry which it is proposed to give Hungary will be chosen exclusively from the Deak party. Deak himself refuses positively to become a member of it. This is regretted by all, as it would facilitate the business of the Chamber if the leader of the party in authority were to hold a Ministerial position. Nor could be then oppose—which he is sure to do from his place in the House—et who may sat on the Ministerial Benches. Opposition is the very essence of his nature, and he will never give it up, no hatter who the men are at the head of the Government, or what the measures they processe.

both had expired some hours before his arrival. He received from all sides the warmest sympathy, and the faneral of the deceased was attended by gragat numbers of persons. A telegram of yesterday evening announces that Pulosky has left for Florehec. He had received permission to enter Hangary in order to see his family, and, had he asted for it, leave would have seen given him to remain.

Considerable reductions have taken place in the Austrian army. The men are to be sent home by rallroad or steamer, in order that the proposed saving may begin as soon as possible. The whole army, too, is to be newly organized, and it will eventually be placed under the sole authority of a commander-in-chief.

The late Minister of War has been allowed to resign. The following is the letter addressed to him by the Emperor on the occasion: "My dear Ritter von Franck: In releasing you, according to your request, from the office of my Minister of War, and granting your wish to retire from service owing to the state of your health, I cannot see you quit your post with other feelings than those of regret: a post in which, in difficult times, you gave me the aid of your counsel with a faithful sense of dury, and in which your services were untring. In recognition of the important services which you have rendered me. I bestow upon you the rank and title of "Foldrengmeister." Equivalent to Field-Marshal. Jeutenant von John, has since then been named Chief-of-the-Staff, in the place of Gen. Henickstien, and also Minister of War. Gen. von John was Chief-of-Staff of the army of Italy under the Archduke Albert, and is said to be one of the best officers in the service. Henickstein is awaiting the decision of the court, now sitting to investigate his conduct as staff officer before the battle of Königgristz.

The negotiations with Italy progress favorably. Till now Gen. Menebroa, the Italian Plenipotentiary, has shown the sincerest wish to come to a good understanding with Austria, and to show himself conciliatory. He has been received in th

ommon sense.

The Press has some remarks on the royal pharisee of

enough to disgust any one with right feeling of with common sense.

The Praise has some remarks on the royal pharisee of the North, on King William the Righteous, which are worth transcribing: "Who would have believed it possible that the readiness to make ascrifices would have extended to the sugust person of the sovereign to such a degree as to cause him to give up views which he believed nothing could alter, convictions which were almost a part of his creed, for the sake of the public good? And yet it has happened. The King of Prussia was abandoned the importance of legitimacy; he has deuted the immunity from violence of the rights of the throne, for the present, it is true, as regards the legitimacy and the rights of other princes only. The hitherto existing Prussian laws regarding the crime of treason and his Majesty are at this moment in abeyance, in reality, if not so by royal rescript; in principle if not in application to the little crimes within the Kingdom. What no conclave of jurists would in the holdest moments have dared to propose, the most zealous champion of legitimacy, a scion of the Hoherzollern, King William of Prussia, has unwittingly achieved.

Zealously anxious to increase the power of the monarchy of King Frederick II., in keeping the enlargement of the frontiers of his lands always in his eye, the King gradually was lured from his personal inclinations and interests, without having a clear consciousness that it was so. He favored popular meetings in the neighboring German territories; he supported, or at least profited of, the discontent with the Hessian Government of the Hessian popular with the Hessian their sovereign. The tendencies which he once looked on as purely destructive he fostered in Hanover, and resolutely broke in two the scepter of the Guelphs. He deciared openly to the deputations from Hanover, and resolutely broke in two the scepter of the Guelphs. He deciared openly to the deputations from Hanover which begoed that the dynasty of the land might remain, that he consider

"And while King William consumnated this change while he fashioned the ideas of legitimacy, of treason and true majesty according to the necessities of the moment or temporarily put them down altogether, he gazed de youtly toward heaven, laid emphasis on the omnipotence of God who had been pleased to make such vast change in Prussia, and pious as he is, directed the admiration of his Prince by cotemporaries and the wonderment of his people, free himself to the mysterious power of the

Unfortunately, this humility of the King of Prussia is misconstrued by many. It was but the other day that he read in clerical fournal the following remarks, written by

ene of the most distinguished anthors: 'I have no confidence in this hypocritical martinet, with the capacious paunch and everlasting oraggadoris—with the corporal's cane, which he first dips in holy water before indicing a hlow. I was displeased with this phalosophic Christian soldiering system, this mixture of table-beer, lies and sand. Repugnant to me, thoroughly repugnant to me, was this Prussia—this stiff, sanetimonious, hypocritical Prussia, this Tartuffe among the States.'

THE EVACUATION OF SCHORA-EXTORTIONS BY THE

IMPERIALISTS.
San Francisco, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
Guayamas letters give detailed accounts of the French evacuation of Sonora, and confirm the news of a desperate battle at Ures, Sept. 4. The number engaged on both sides is stated at 7,000. One of the letters says the about to evacuate Guayamas, deter-

A COMBINED LIBERAL ATTACK ON DURANGO—IMPORTANT PRENCH DISEATCRES.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1866.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Ministar, received to-day dispatches from his Government dated Chihnahoa, up to the 3d inst. President Juarez had appointed Gen. Nuza Governor and Military Commander of the State of Zacateceas. Gen, Nuza was instructed to march with the available forces of his command upon the City of Durango, the only place the French hold in that State, and to attack it in combination with the forces of Gen. Merrera.

Gen. Diego Alvarez has been appointed Military Governor of the State of Guerraero. The official paper of Chihuahua publishes an important correspondence from Gen. Bazaine to Gen. Douai, captured by Gen. Escobedo's forces, showing the difficult condition in which the French army is placed in Mexico. The principal dispatches are written in cipher. There is no truth in the rum or that Gen. Ortega was signated, Mexico. The General remains quiet at New-York.

THE IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS.-THE FEDERATION

TORONTO, C. W. Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866. Toboxto, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 27, 27 The time for importing firearms and munitions of war has been extended to the 17th of October. The Executive Council meet at Quebec next week. The Canadian delegation to England to arrange the details of the confederation of the Provinces leave early in November. It will include five members of the Canadian Ministry. In the clude five members of the Canadian Ministry. In the course of October there will be 30,000 breach-loaders dis-tributed among the military of Canada. The weather is

GOLD SHIPMENTS-BREACH OF CONTRACT SUIT-

OLD SHIPMENTS—BREAGE OF CONTRACT SOITSTEAMBOAT COLLISION.
SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
The steamer Sacramento sailed to-day for Fransam with
1,028,000 in treasure, of which there were \$128,700 for Nework account. The United States Sub-Treasurer shipped \$500,000 in gold per the last steamer. James B. Cox brough a suit against Charles E. McLanghin to recover nearly \$750,000 for alleged brough of contract made for 711 mile Searcity of tunnage restricts business; warehouses are filled with grain which is still pouring in. The steamer Julia, when leaving the what for Stockton, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, burst her steam drum, killing five of her erow and severely wounding the remainder. The Second Engineer and Purser are badly scalded. Mining stocks for the post week have been inactive but closed firm. Yellow Jacket, \$701; Ophir, \$263; Chollar Potosi, \$116; Belcher, \$35; Legal Tenders, 71.

pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane.

LOUISIANA.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS-MARITIME. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—There were seven deaths in his city from yellow fever for the 48 hours ending this orning. Sailed, steamers George Cromwell, Mangin and Missis

sippi for New-York; Luza for Liverpool. Arrived steam-ship Concordia from Boston and ship Oswego from New-

ST. LOUIS.

A MILLION IN GOLD DUST-THE FAIR. St. Louis, Sept. 30.—Forty miners from Montana ar rived at St. Joseph yesterday, having nearly a million in

gold dust in their possession.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair will commence to-morrow under the most favorable auspices. The weather is beautiful.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. PHYSBURGH, Pa., Saurday, Sept. 29. 1866.
The colored population of this city yesterday celebrated the Emancipation of Slavery in the United States. A procession, consisting of the colored military and other organizations, proceeded to Iron City Park, where addresses were made by Fred. Douglass and other promi-

addrasses were made by Fred. Donglass and other promi-nent speakers, both white and black.

In the evening large numbers of colored people assem-bled at the City Hall, where a characteristic address was delivered by Fred. Donglass, in which, after summing up the results of the war, and alluding to President Johnsou's policy in severe terms, he went into a long argument on the subject of the enfranchisement of the negro. The address was listened to with deep interest, and frequently

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The Day Calendar in the Court of Appeals for Monday, Oct. 1, is as follows: Nos. 39, 31, 376, 980, 167, 169, 1691, 170, 171, 172 and 7.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Charles Alexander, the oldest journalist, and, in his time, one of the most extensive pub-lishers of the United States, died this morning.

DISMISSALS FROM THE TREASURY DE PARTMENT.

I am sure the dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE concern ing the dismissal of Mr. Wm. A. Short from his position in the Treasury department does Secretary McCulloch great injustice, by conveying the impression that he grants privileges to those of his clerks who support the Administration, that he withholds from out-and-out Republicans occupying similar positions.

All clerks in the Treasury Department are expected strictly to observe the rules; and no partiality is shown to any on account of political opinions.

A son of a political and personal friend of President Johnson, appointed by order of the President himself, was recently dismissed for insubordination, or being absent without leave, contrary to orders, and he was not reinstated. A member of the Johnson Departmental Club was reported, a day or two since, for an infraction of the rules, and his case has not yet been reached. On the other hand, the Private Secretary of one of the

most Radical members of the Senate was recently appointed to a clerkship. Another friend of the same Senstor, occupying an eighteen hundred per year position is the Department, has just received a month's leave of absence to go home-of course to electioneer for his Senatorial patron, whose reëlection will be attempted in November next, doubless with success. Certain it is that Secretary McColloch shows no par

tiality to his clerks; and what is more, he has given in-structions to his chief clerks that none shall be shown.

Clerks are entitled by rules of the Department to one nonth's leave of absence per year, and they all get it, as well as other privileges, regardless of their political opinions. These are facts, and can be depended upon,

THE PENDING CANVASS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Speech of Gen. Butler at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

Gen. Butler arrived here from Oberlin last night. An

cheers which greeted his appearance had subsided, he said:

Mes of Ohio: I doubt whether you ought to desire me to
speak to you from this place at this hour. I am told that it is
an unfortunate place for speakers, especially in the evening
(shouts of laughter and cries of "Thes's so?). But, undeterred
by the fate of my predecessor, relying on your courtesy and kindness, I propose to answer a question or two which he put to
the citizens of Cleveland from the balcony where I now
stand. After saying that he humbly represented the eatire
Glovernment, and after opening here his attack upon Concress. But he, the chief executive of partment of the Government.

spenner that the Constitution gives the President the unimode prince of the Stand, that the Constitution of the Stand, and may take sens the Livertinate of the Stand, and may take sens the Livertinate of the Stand of the Stand of the Constitution of the Stand of the Constitution of the Stand of the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Several hundred citizens called on the General after this

PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTET, PROD., Sept. 28, 1866.

MASS MEETING AT LANCASTER—MR. STEVENS'S BIS-

After the heavy rains of last Wednesday the morn-

ing of Thursday was bright and obtain. The provided in the meet our township delegates, and had a very pleasant drive into Lancaster.

Upon arriving at Lancaster we assembled in North Queenst, while the various delegations marched and counters, while the various delegations marched and counters, and the provided and the second of the counters and transparencies with their various inscriptions. It was a significant sight, too, when it is remembered that there was scarcely a man among them but what formerly supported Andrew Johnson. Among other mottoes and inscriptions were the following: "Don't get mad. Andy;" "The Duck is alive yet;" one transparency bore the figure of a dying dog, the collar being labeled "My Poilog," while a duck stood over him with flapping wings. The other inscriptions were of a more suggestive and serious character, thus: "God made of one bil notion of white men," (Tymer; "Which is the best authorisy?" The scene was a soul-stirring one, and every one seemed to be taken with an irrepressible desire to see the distinguished commoner and shake him by the band. Mr. Stevens was not at home to calters, however, and few could get to see him.

The meeting in the afternoon was held on a common near town, and Mr. Stevens was the first speaker at the main stand. The crowd was immense, and so great was the enthusiasm that it was difficult to catch a word from where I stood of what he said. Forney followed Mr. Stevens, and was well received.

I wandered to the other stands, around which there were

Hero of New-Orleans: Andrew Johnson, the Solve of Norleans:

As the procession was passing a lager-beer raison, a young man, a solder, called out "Hurran for Geary." At this a stone was torown and struck him on the head. Upon his narrating the circumstances a crowd returned to the saloon and cleared out the premises.

Mr. Stavens is opposed by a young lawyer of Lancaster, who has been nominated by the Democrat's for Congress. This young man has caused some amusement by saying he considered Mr. Stavens a foeman worthy of his sieed. This same young man says it is not advantageous for a superior race to be mingled with an inferior, and on this scientific principle he intends to take the stump.

REPUBLICAN MASS MERTING AT LANCASTER—SPEECH OP THE HON, THADDECS STEVENS.

REPUBLICAN MASS MERTING AT LANCASTER—SPECII OF THE HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

An immense Republican mass meeting was held at Lancaster, Pr., on Thursday. Among the orators was the Hon. Thaddens Stevens, who spoke as follows:

Leome not to make a speech, but for the want of one. When I left Washington I was somewhat worn down by labors and disease, and I was directed by my physician neither to think to speak nor to read until the next session of Congress for I should not regain my strength. I have followed the first injunction most religiously, for I believe I have not let an idea pass through my mind to trouble me since Congress adjourned. The second one, not to speak, I was seduced from keeping by some noble friends in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania, and I made a speech at Bedford, the only one I have made. The third one, not to read I have followed simost literally. It is true I have assumed myself with a little light frivolous reading. I have taken up the dailies and publications of that kind, and read things which would make no impression upon the mind. For instance, there was a serial account from day to day of a very remarkable circus that trayled through the country—liaughermarkable circus that trayled through the co

amense crowd had airealy gathered at the Kennard House, who cheered the General on his arrival and called loudly for a speech. He soen appeared on the same ballustrade on which the President stood when he delivered his celebrated Cleveland sperch. Gen. Butler happened to begin his speech at the same hour, which will explain the reference in his opening sentence. After the enthusiastic cheers which greeted his appearance had subsided, he said: